

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, JR.,

Plaintiff,

-against-

NEW YORK STATE, et al.,

Defendants.

**ORDER DENYING REQUEST FOR PRO
BONO COUNSEL**

24-CV-04285 (PMH)

PHILIP M. HALPERN, United States District Judge:

Alexander Williams, Jr. (“Plaintiff”), proceeding *pro se*, commenced this action on May 31, 2024, alleging that Defendants violated his federal constitutional rights. On January 6, 2025, the Court granted Defendants leave to move to dismiss the Complaint. (Doc. 36). Defendants filed their motion to dismiss on February 5, 2025. (Docs. 39-41). On February 25, 2025, the Court, in accordance with Plaintiff’s request, construed Plaintiff’s pre-motion letter (Doc. 37) as his opposition to the pending motion to dismiss. (Doc. 43). Defendants filed their reply on March 12, 2025. (Doc. 46). Defendants’ motion to dismiss is *sub judice*.

On June 12, 2025, Plaintiff’s application requesting that the Court appoint *pro bono* counsel was docketed. (Doc. 54). Plaintiff requests the appointment of *pro bono* counsel at this juncture because, among other things, this matter is “somewhat complex,” and Plaintiff is currently working on a separate, “post conviction matter.” (*Id.*).

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals, in *Hodge v. Police Officers*, set forth the factors a court should consider in deciding whether to grant a litigant’s request for *pro bono* counsel. 802 F.2d 58 (2d Cir. 1986). Applying the *Hodge* factors, the Court cannot determine at this point whether Plaintiff’s claims are “likely to be of substance.” *Id.* at 61-62. The Court similarly finds that the other *Hodge* factors weigh against granting Plaintiff’s application. Plaintiff has not shown (1) that he is unable to investigate the crucial facts or present his case, (2) that cross-examination “will be the

major proof presented to the fact finder,” (3) that this matter will involve complex legal issues, or (4) why appointment of counsel would be more likely to lead to a just determination herein. *Id.* Though Plaintiff does not possess legal training, “lack of legal knowledge, without more, does not provide sufficient basis to appoint counsel.” *Tramun v. Ocasio*, No. 11-CV-06061, 2012 WL 1142452, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 4, 2012). Here, Plaintiff’s claims “are not so complex or unique that a person of Plaintiff’s intelligence would be unable to handle them at this stage.” *Greenland v. Municipality of Westchester Cnty.*, No. 18-CV-03157, 2020 WL 4505507, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 4, 2020) (cleaned up).

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s request for the appointment of *pro bono* counsel is denied without prejudice to renewal later in the case.

The Court certifies under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal from this Order would not be taken in good faith and therefore IFP status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. *See Coppededge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444-45 (1962).

SO ORDERED:

Dated: White Plains, New York
June 17, 2025



PHILIP M. HALPERN
United States District Judge